

# SUB

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*  
Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*  
Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,  
And not from birth did fore'd dominion take,  
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*  
2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches  
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
This *subject* for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton.*  
Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Dee's of Piety.*  
I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my feverish style. *Alto.*  
Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*  
The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logic.*  
My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*  
3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.  
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects*, in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*  
4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb, is called by Grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*  
SUBJECTIVE. *n. f.* [from *subject*.] 1. The act of subduing.  
After the conquest of the kingdom and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting against the king had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*  
2. The state of being under government.  
Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*  
How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encumbrance. *Spenser.*  
Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. *Milton.*  
SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating not to the object but the subject.  
Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*  
SUBINGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.  
The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which, forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*  
TO SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *joindre*, French; *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.  
He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South's Sermons.*  
SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *jugare*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.  
O fair virgin that hast warm'd the breast,  
Whose lov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*  
He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*  
SUBJUGATION. *n. f.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing.  
This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*  
SUBJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.  
The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other verb. *Clarke.*  
SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *subjunctus*, Latin; *subjunctivus*, Fr.] 1. Subjoined to something else.  
2. [In Grammar.]  
The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*  
SUBLATARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *latere*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.  
SUBLEVATION. *n. f.* [from *sublevo*, Latin.] The act of taking away.  
SUBLEVATION. *n. f.* [from *sublevo*, Latin.] The act of raising on high.  
SUBLIMABLE. *adj.* [from *sublimare*.] Possible to be sublimed.  
SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.  
He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniac. *Boyle.*  
SUBLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.]

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1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.  
Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes. *Bacon.*  
2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.  
The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt compose mercury *sublimate*, and with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Natron's Opus.*  
TO SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*.] 1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.  
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.  
Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*  
The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*  
SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.] 1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.  
*Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be *sublimed* being solid are incapable of rarefaction, and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quina.*  
Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *sublimation*; that is a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*. *Nat. Opt.*  
2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.  
She turns  
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Devin.*  
Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality? *Scam.*  
SUBLIME. *adj.* [from *sublimis*, Latin.] 1. High in place; exalted aloft.  
They sun'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*  
With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton.*  
Settling on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,  
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*  
2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.  
My earthly strained to the height  
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*  
Can it be, that souls *sublime*  
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;  
And that the generous mind releas'd by death,  
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*  
3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.  
Easy in style, they work in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*  
4. Elevated by joy.  
All yet left of that revolted rout,  
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,  
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*  
Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,  
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*  
5. Haughty; proud.  
He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Spenser.*  
SUBLYME. *n. f.* The grand or lofty stile. The *sublyme* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.  
Longinus strengthens all his laws,  
And is himself the great *sublyme* he draws. *Pope.*  
The *sublyme* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublyme* arises from all three together. *Adams.*  
TO SUBLYME. *v. a.* [from *sublyme*, Fr. from the adjective.] 1. To raise by a chemical fire.  
Study our manuscripts, those myriads  
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,  
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be  
To all, whom love's *sublyming* fire invades. *Dante.*  
2. To raise on high.  
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,  
Nor can thy head, not hept, itself *sublyme*,  
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*  
3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.  
Flowers, and then fruit,  
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublym'd* *Milton.*  
To vital spirits aspire.  
The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublym'd* intellectual is dangerously influential. *Cavendish.*

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Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublim'd* into a pure genius which is capable of distinguishing between the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Duffresney.*  
Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,  
And force that sun but on a part to shine;  
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,  
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*  
TO SUBLYME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.  
The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublyme* alone. *Nat. Opt.*  
This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublymes* in a great one. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
SUBLYMELY. *adv.* [from *sublyme*.] Loftily; grandly.  
This *sublymely* to *sublymely* bad; *Pope.*  
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*  
SUBLYMITY. *n. f.* [from *sublyme*, *sublymité*, Fr. *sublymitas*, Lat.] 1. Height of place; local elevation.  
2. Height of nature; excellence.  
As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought to account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when div *sublymity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*  
In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublymity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind, nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Releigh.*  
3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.  
Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublymity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*  
SUBLYMUAL. *a. f.* [from *sublyme*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.  
Those *sublymual* humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublymual* pills. *Larrey on Consumption.*  
SUBLYMUR. *adj.* [from *sublyme*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] SUBLYMURARY. *f.* situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.  
Dull *sublymury* lovers, love,  
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit  
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove  
The thing which elemented it. *Dante.*  
Night measure'd, with her shadowy cone,  
Half way up hill this vast *sublymury* vault. *Milton.*  
Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,  
Discov'ring still new worlds of ignorance;  
And these discov'ries make us all confess  
That *sublymury* science is but guess. *Denham.*  
The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things, *sublymury* are subject to change. *Dryden's Duffresney.*  
Ovid had warn'd her to beware  
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,  
Under pretence of taking air,  
To pick up *sublymury* ladies. *Swift.*  
SUBLYMURINE. *adj.* [from *sublyme* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea.  
This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *sublymury* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the fight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*  
Not only the herbaceous and woody *sublymury* plants, but also the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*  
TO SUBLYMURGE. *v. a.* [from *sublymerge*, Fr. *sublymerge*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.  
So half my Egypt were *sublymurg'd* and made  
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
SUBLYMURSION. *n. f.* [from *sublymerge*, Fr. from *sublyme* and *sur*, Latin.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.  
The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean: which if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *sublymury* sea. *Hale's Originati. of Mankind.*  
TO SUBLYMURISTER. *v. a.* [from *sublymurister*, Latin.] To sup-  
ply; to afford. A word not much in use.  
Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *sublymuristerd* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Originati. of Mankind.*  
Nothing *sublymuristerates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than teams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*  
TO SUBLYMURISTER. *v. n.* To subserve.  
Our passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *sublymurister* to the best and worst of purposes. *L'Estrange.*  
SUBLYMURIST. *adj.* [from *sublymurist*, Lat.] Humble; sublymistic; obsequious.  
King James mollified by the bishop's *sublymists* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his

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letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke with him. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*  
Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,  
Yet wit *sublymurist* approach, and reverence meek,  
As to a superior nature, bow'd low. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Rejoicing, but with awe,  
In adorati n at his feet I fell  
Sublymurist: he rear'd me. *Milton.*  
SUBLYMURSION. *n. f.* [from *sublymurist*, Fr. from *sublymurist*, Latin.] 1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.  
*Sublymurist*, Dauphin! 'tis a meer French word,  
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.  
In all *sublymurist* and humility,  
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*  
Great prince, by that *sublymurist* n you'll gain more  
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.  
Be not as extreme in *sublymurist*, as in offence. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Obsequiousness; rest; nation; obedience.  
No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty than a perfect *sublymurist* to his will in all things. *Tongue.*  
SUBLYMURIST. *adj.* [from *sublymurist*, Lat.] Humble; testifying sub-  
mission or inferiority.  
On what *sublymurist* message art thou sent? *Shakespeare.*  
Her at his feet *sublymurist* in distress  
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*  
Sudden from the golden throne,  
With a *sublymurist* step I hail'd down;  
The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*  
SUBLYMURISTLY. *adv.* [from *sublymurist*.] Humbly; with con-  
fession of inferiority.  
The goddesses,  
Soft in her tace, *sublymuristly* replies. *Dryden's Zencid.*  
Speech ev'n there *sublymuristly* withdraws  
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;  
Then pious silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*  
SUBLYMURISTNESS. *n. f.* [from *sublymurist*.] Humility; con-  
fession of fault, or inferiority.  
If thou sin in wine and wantonness,  
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;  
Faintly gets pardon by *sublymuristly* confession,  
But he that boasts, thrusts that out of his story:  
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,  
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*  
SUBLYMURISTLY. *adv.* [from *sublymurist*.] Humbly; with submission.  
Humility consists, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going softly and *sublymuristly*, but in hearty mean opinion of thy self. *Taylor.*  
TO SUBLYMURIST. *v. a.* [from *sublymurist*, Fr. *sublymurist*, Latin.] 1. To let down; to sink.  
Sometimes the hill *sublymurist* itself a while  
In small descents, which do its height beguile,  
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,  
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*  
Neptune flood,  
With all his hosts of waters at command,  
Beneath them to *sublymurist* th' officious flood,  
And with his trident shew'd them off the land. *Dryden.*  
2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.  
Return to thy mistress, and *sublymurist* thyself under her hands. *Gen. xvi. 9.*  
Will ye *sublymurist* your neck, and chuse to bend  
The supple knee? *Milton.*  
3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.  
Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *sublymurist* d to the house. *Swift.*  
TO SUBLYMURIST. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the author-  
ity of another; to yield.  
To thy husband's will  
Thine shall *sublymurist*: he over thee shall rule. *Milton.*  
Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *sublymurist* to pain, affliction, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
SUBMULTIPLE. *n. f.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*  
SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *obscure*, Lat. and *sublymurist*.] Con-  
sisting of one part of eight.  
As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a submultiple proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a suboctuple. *Wilkins's Mathematic. M. gick.*  
Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal con-  
cave, and geometrically taken its *sublymurist*, the congrus, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congrus into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly